

the economic growth of their communities. And these are but a few of some 120 local development efforts in our State.

This fact—the existence of such a number of community development and improvement bodies—is perhaps the most effective testimony of the faith of West Virginians in the continued vitality and the promise of our State's economy.

Toward Christian Attitudes on World Order

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM H. AVERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 14, 1960

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, the following is a sermon given by Rev. W. Cecil Findley, pastor of the Evangelical United Brethren Church, Manhattan, Kans., for World Order Sunday. In addition to his duties as pastor, Reverend Findley serves as minister to students who attend Kansas State University in Manhattan. I am certain that all Members of Congress will find Reverend Findley's sermon most penetrating and thought provoking.

Reverend Findley has made the following comments regarding this outstanding sermon:

I am not personally a committed pacifist, nor is my church one of the historic peace churches, but this is an area in which I have become greatly concerned because I am seeking to apply Christian principles to all of life. If the remarks in this sermon are critical, they are not intended to criticize one administration or party, but are critical of all of us.

The sermon follows:

TOWARD CHRISTIAN ATTITUDES ON WORLD ORDER

Walter Rauschenbusch talked long ago about "the knights of the washbowl," that venerable order which stems from Pilate's washing of his hands before the people, allowing Jesus to be crucified, but declaring at the same time, "I am innocent of this man's blood." We too, ask for the washbowl rather than accepting our hardest responsibilities. As Christians, confronted with the issue of war or peace in our world, we rejoice that we can have refuge in the order of the knights of the washbowl. We will wash our hands of the matter, that is what we will do.

But the problem still persists, and still grows more urgent. It does not go away if we wash our hands of it; it persists even if we shut our eyes and hope it goes away. And this is World Order Sunday, when our very schedule clamors for a word to be spoken that is both Christian and relevant to the world situation.

And so we venture to see the world situation today from a Christian perspective. We not only renounce the ancient and venerable order of knights of the washbowl, but we even stray away from our office as Curators of the Cubbyhole—where we put our faith in one cubbyhole and world problems in another, and comfort ourselves with the magic formula, "Never the twain shall meet." In doing this, we have three things to say about Christian attitudes in this area of world order.

First, if we are truly Christians, and if we are in any meaningful sense a Christian nation, then our Christian faith should be the basic determinant in our attitudes toward this problem. Christ calls us to no halfway discipleship, where we give Him our hearts but not our minds. He brooks no secondary loyalty, where we let Him clear supreme in some areas, but keep him clear out of others. Christ is either Lord of all of life, or He is not Lord at all. If He said anything that has bearing on our attitudes toward the world problem, obligation is laid upon us as Christians to listen to Him first of all.

Hear Him: "You have heard that it was said, 'You shall love your neighbor and hate your enemy.' But I say to you, Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you, so that you may be sons of your Father who is in heaven; for He makes His sun rise on the evil and on the good, and sends rain on the just and on the unjust."

Or again: "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy. Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called sons of God."

We could multiply quotations from Jesus, but it appears that the requirement laid out in these few words is both clear and demanding. If we are to get our basic approach to life from the Master, we are to be—in whatever the situation—persons of love, persons of the kind of active good will which will promote peace, rather than war, kindness rather than enmity, understanding rather than strife. This active good will is not to be withheld from any because they are our "enemies"; we are bid explicitly to include them within the circle of our concern.

If these statements from our Lord are said to be too idealistic for the harsh realities of our modern world, if we claim that they are not relevant in the situation in which we live, then it is as simple as this: We have forfeited the right to be called Christians.

Far too often we of the church—in good Knights of the Washbowl tradition—have abdicated our responsibility in the formation of attitudes toward peace and war. There are those in our land who have eagerly seized upon the opportunity left by our failure as a church, and have shaped attitudes according to other principles than those of Christ.

To put it frankly: Our attitudes toward war and peace and foreign policy are shaped more by the military than by all others, including Christ.

Look at our present approach to the problem. We frantically produce more and more weapons and armaments, even though we could already obliterate civilization with what we have. We live with constant reminders that Russia could push the button any time which would start the war, so we must be ready to destroy Russia. Our greatest expenditures are for military preparations.

Is all this because Christ has bid us kill and wound and maim as many of the enemy as possible if he starts anything? Are the most gigantic military preparations in the history of mankind being made today because we have accepted Christ's idea that active love is the most powerful force in the world?

To be sure, there are those who insist that we have gotten these ideas from our Christian faith—God is a great commander in chief, and Christ is his chief of staff. One minister during World War II was laboring with the text "God is love," and concluded that saturation bombing of enemy cities—dropping bombs indiscriminately on all men, women and children—may be one expression of the divine compassion. Harry Emerson Fosdick, who reports this example of ration-

ing, obliterating all difference between Christ and Mars, and making the church a mere adjunct to the war department, seems to me a complete negation of Christ's teaching." To which we only add, Amen.

The plain fact is that our policy and attitudes are built in disregard of Christian principles. We have made the charge that the military leaders of our Nation have wielded more influence on our attitudes toward war than have the prophets of Christendom. Let's look at this charge.

Col. William Neblett, who was stationed in the Pentagon for a number of years, wrote a book in 1953 called *Pentagon Politics*. In this book he asserted that the Pentagon planned a nationwide campaign to create the impression "that we were living in a state of undeclared emergency; that war with Russia was just around the corner, and that we not only had to keep our military strength, but we had to increase it." You can judge for yourself how successful this planned campaign has been.

We all like the feeling of power, of running things, and military men are no exception to this. They have gloried in the fact that they have virtually taken over things. The Army and Navy Bulletin of 12 years ago already said, "Today the army has virtual control of foreign affairs."

In 1953 there were 67 army generals and colonels assigned to civilian agencies of government. By 1957, the number had increased to 200 generals or admirals, and 1,300 colonels or naval personnel of comparable rank, plus 8,000 officers of lower grade. Progressively, the military viewpoint has been gaining more and more control in all phases of our Government's program.

The results of this militarization of our thinking are evident in many ways. One way is seen in the virtual universal military training we have, under which every young man has to face the prospects of military service, even though we are technically at peace. This is necessary to maintain the peace, we are told, even though the judgment of history is clear, that "to be prepared for war is to be predisposed to war." That is, every nation in history that has given its energy to preparations for war has ended up fighting.

After World War II, Congress failed to pass the selective service bill that the military wanted. One general spoke of the "appallingly bad judgment" of the "old men" in Congress "who would have been eliminated in any other nation." There is here the sinister hint that Congress had better do what the military asked or run the risk of elimination. Congress took the hint, and in the face of a huge propaganda effort by military men, made selective service a permanent institution in 1951.

I would like to mention one other way in which the military influence is being felt right here where we are, at Kansas State University. Our Government is spending over \$30 million to keep over 300,000 students in ROTC. The aim is quite frankly that of indoctrination. It has been pointed out that the system is very inefficient in producing officers, since 73 percent serve only the minimum term and then quit; actually the Armed Forces use ROTC for indoctrination and propaganda purposes. I say this realizing that some of you have been indoctrinated with this military system so that you will dislike my saying this to you. I oppose the idea of compulsory ROTC as a part of education, because the aim of true education and the mark of an educated person is the ability to make intelligent judgment and to have critical understanding. Any system of indoctrination or propaganda is out of place in creating these qualities.

This is perhaps more than enough substantiation to my charge that we are letting

Appendix

West Virginia Admirably Situated for Marketing and Has Readily Adaptable Labor Force

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 14, 1960

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette, the editor of which invited me to prepare an article evaluating West Virginia's location, its raw materials, and its labor force, published my observations on March 11, 1960.

I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WEST VIRGINIA ADMIRABLY SITUATED FOR MARKETING AND HAS READILY ADAPTABLE LABOR FORCE

(By JENNINGS RANDOLPH, U. S. Senator from West Virginia)

Fundamental problems of unemployment in West Virginia are not due solely to mechanization by the coal industry and primary manufacturing. This fact was emphasized in prior articles of this series in which it was suggested that much of our difficulty is attributable to the lag in the development of secondary manufacturing, as well as slow growth of service industries, including construction and trade. When referring to secondary manufacturing the connotation is satellites of our primary coal, chemicals, timbering, and metals industries.

This is a problem not necessarily unique to West Virginia—except in the matter of degree. The conditions we face today—very acutely in some parts of the State—will be confronted by many areas of the country within the next decade.

By 1970, the United States must provide 13.5 million new jobs to accommodate the growing population, and this will necessitate a rate of increase in our labor force 50 percent greater than that of the 1950's. West Virginia must accomplish its proportionate share of fulfilling the mission which this problem will pose.

The bulk of the requisite new jobs probably will have to be provided by economic activities other than manufacturing, transportation, public utilities, mining, and agriculture—industries which now comprise approximately 43 percent of our national employment and which provide approximately 81 percent of West Virginia's total jobs. The implication seems clear that we must look beyond this group of job-producing industries if we are to achieve sustained improvement of the total economy.

A consulting economist with whom West Virginia's situation was discussed last year referred, during the course of the conversation, to the mining psychology of much of the business and financial community of our State. His thesis was that many West Vir-

ginians, having earlier become accustomed to the quick and high returns on capital investment in coal, oil, and gas are reluctant to invest in other businesses which take longer to develop and offer lower returns. Thus, he suggested, much of West Virginia's savings, instead of going into new enterprises, go out of the State into government bonds and other investments. Meanwhile, the economist suggested, too much of the development of West Virginia's business and industry is left to outside capital.

How much of this is speculative and how much is factual, I am not prepared to say—although I do believe that, if it is true, it is more an attitude of the past than of the present or the future. One of the most recent indications that the future may see more West Virginia savings invested in our State is noted in the chartering of the West Virginia First Small Business Investment Corporation under the Federal Small Business Investment Act. With a capitalization of \$160,000, this firm, with principal offices in Huntington, will be able to lend up to \$500,000 to business firms in West Virginia, consistent with provisions of the act.

One field which might be fruitfully explored for the development of more locally owned businesses is the lumber industry, with its yield of approximately half-a-billion board feet per year. In spite of such a large cut, our State conservation officials declare that the annual new growth is almost double the amount cut, exceeding the loss by more than 454 million board feet. Yet, 80 percent of our commercial timber is shipped to out-of-State users.

West Virginia, situated in the center of the great eastern marketing area, has an abundant supply of raw materials, as well as a labor force readily adaptable to its use in fabricating. This latter point was made dramatically clear to me by a letter I received about 4 months ago from the manager of one of the newer industries of the State.

Several years ago, I participated with other citizens in the creation of the Elkins Industrial Development Corp. In our activities of seeking new industries for the community, we were successful in bringing to Randolph County the Metalab Labcraft Division of the Norbute Corp., manufacturers and engineers specializing in scientific and laboratory equipment.

Last November I received a letter from the plant manager, John P. Russo, which clearly expressed his belief in the advantages West Virginia offers for industry and business. Russo states: "As you probably may remember, Metalab Labcraft settled in Elkins just 2 years ago this month. At that time we had a backlog of orders which amounted to several million dollars. We had no trained source of labor and were in reality engaged in fulfilling these contracts with no qualified personnel. The most remarkable fact concerning this situation was that we employed immediately approximately 75 persons with no past experience or skills in our industry, (who), within the period of 6 months, produced all of the items required for our backlog of work at that time.

"At the present we are employing approximately 250 local people. We have just recently completed an expansion to our facilities, giving us approximately 50,000 additional square feet of working space. Our an-

nual payroll at the present time is approximately \$750,000 and the anticipated payroll in perhaps another year will probably reach \$900,000 annually.

"As a personal observation, let me state the following: I have been involved in our industry for the past 24 years. During that time I have been located in approximately eight different parts of the country and exposed to the qualifications, capabilities, and aptitudes of the labor pool in those areas. I also estimate that during this period of time that the number of people who have been under my direction, either directly or indirectly, approximately 5,000 persons. I say without equivocation that I have never before seen a group of people who have combined their zeal, enthusiasm, attitude, cooperation, and native capabilities to achieve the measure of performance that we have here."

The experience of Mr. Russo is not unique. It has been duplicated by many others who have had experience with the industriousness and adaptability of the men and women of West Virginia.

On May 30, 1955, I had the privilege of introducing Henry J. Kaiser when he addressed Ravenswood's celebrated annual "\$5 banquet" and told why the Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Co. selected its site near that West Virginia community for its huge aluminum mill. Mr. Kaiser said—and I quote from his text: "We like the location. We like the transportation facilities. We like the wealth of natural resources. We like the geographical relationship which Ravenswood holds to our vital eastern markets. Most of all, we like the people here * * * the spirit of cooperation and a substantial evidence that we would be welcome."

Walter T. Phair, assistant to the vice president of Kaiser Industries, who verified the quotations, further advised me in a February 18, 1960, letter:

"I would like to underscore Mr. Kaiser's remarks by stating that from the time of the ground-breaking ceremonies, the area people who make up at least 98 percent of our work force have contributed immensely to the success of the reduction-fabricating operations. From the start we have found the workers to be quickly adaptable to aluminum operations, energetic, enthusiastic, productive, and loyal."

Also last month, in correspondence with F. J. French, President of the General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical Corp., concerning matters affecting that firm's operation at Nitro, near Charleston, it was encouraging to have received this comment from that experienced industrialist who heads a highly successful organization: "My company's opinion with respect to the opportunities for industry to thrive in West Virginia is best illustrated by the fact that our hydrofluoric acid plant at Nitro, put into operation as a new plant only 14 months ago, is now in the process of being substantially expanded."

Yes, there are countless numbers of persons and firms familiar with the quality and adaptability of those who form the labor force in our State and are well satisfied with their experiences.

I am equally confident that the success of the Elkins Industrial Development Corp. is not unique. Other business and industrial development groups such as those organized in Clarksburg, Beckley, Bluefield, Fairmont, Grafton, Huntington, Wheeling, and elsewhere in West Virginia will improve

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the military call all the shots for us. My reason for including all this in a sermon is to leave us with this question—please get this: Is our basic orientation military, or is it Christian? Do we get our fundamental notions on how to solve our problems from those who say, You must be prepared to fight, or from him who taught us to try the way of redeeming love? Is our approach to our enemies to be learned from a manual of military discipline, or from the words from the cross, "Father, forgive them?"

II

The second thing that must be said about Christian attitudes toward world order is that the Christian way does not mean to give in weakly to evil. It does not mean that we must be irresponsible in the face of our obligations to the world and to our own future generations. Surely the Christian of all people is responsible to do all that he can to promote the good and defeat the evil.

But this idea of Christian responsibility in resistance to the forces of evil does not mean putting our trust in the weapons of force and violence. Is this the way of responsibility, to rely on a system that has us more insecure than ever, to count on a way out which would leave over 50 million Americans dead and countless others wounded and dying, should we have to actually use it? It seems clear that the way of responsibility to ourselves, to the world, and to our future generations, lies down another path.

We must resist the forces of evil, but we must find better means of doing it. Communism is our present enemy, but why must our so-called Christian Nation stoop to the methods of the godless in combating them? Our point is that the Christian attitude is not based on cowardice that refuses to resist the advance of evil, but it is a resistance based on Christian lines.

Recent history has provided us with a powerful demonstration of resistance without bitterness or violence. The Negroes of Montgomery, Ala., were the victims of sub-human treatment on the buses of their city. Finally the time came when they could stand it no longer, and they refused to ride the buses until they were guaranteed courteous treatment. They walked and caught rides as they could for a year; but the amazing thing is that during their whole protest, it was only the white community that reacted with violence. Martin Luther King was a Negro leader in the movement, and he made it clear that the people must resist the evil, but they must not hate their white brothers, and must not react with violence. Perhaps the crucial test came when his own home was bombed, and a mob of Negroes gathered, ready to start a violent race riot. Martin Luther King, standing on the porch of his bombed home, could have spoken the word to start one of the worst race riots this country has seen, but instead he said to the assembled mob: "We must love our white brothers, no matter what they do to us. We must make them know that we love them. Jesus still cries out in words that echo across the centuries, 'Love your enemies; bless them that curse you; pray for them that despitefully use you.'"

The crowd that had gathered for violence went home peacefully. They who had come with blood in their eye demonstrated that you can resist evil best when you refuse to fight.

May we learn and demonstrate this truth as a Nation in the sphere of our national responsibilities. May we learn that we cannot advance the cause of righteousness with the tools of evil; that we cannot promote peace by fighting. The question of how to do this leads to our third point.

III

The third thing we must say is that the Christian will do all he can to understand the nature of our struggle, the responsibilities upon us, and the requirements of our faith in this situation. Uninformed good will does not do the job. An approach not grounded in the realities of the situation may meet the requirements of piety without actually saying anything to help us find a way out of our dilemma. There is no excuse for a Christian refusing to give his best thought to this problem.

It seems clear that this very study of the situation indicates that a nonmilitary solution must be found. The deputy chief of our Central Intelligence Agency, whom the United Press calls one of the best informed Americans on what the Russians are doing, states emphatically "that Russia is neither ready for war nor preparing for war, that the Kremlin does not want a war, though the Communists will fight if they are forced to." The point is, he says, "that peace is essential to the accomplishment of Communist aims." What they want to do is to win the world by economic development and technical aid in underdeveloped countries. They know that all would be losers in a global war, but they are confident that they can whip us by outdeveloping, outproducing us, and by using the fruits of their peacetime production to win the world.

This means, you see, that we are playing right into their hands when we refuse to set up a balanced peacetime economy. We further their chances for expansion by pouring the vast bulk of our resources into those military preparations which can do nothing for the betterment of the world.

Instead of using our energy and resources in the preparation for war, we must begin throwing the same kind of energy and the same extent of resources into preparations for peace. It is only when we get seriously to work to create conditions throughout the world that make peace possible that we will be doing that which thwarts the spread of communism.

We must show real Christian concern for the needy of the world. We must demonstrate to the world that we stand for those things which they need. Along this line, what could better demonstrate to the colored majority of the world the integrity of our faith than to grant first-class citizenship to the Negroes within our own land? I am suggesting simply that when we learn to regard others, not as objects of exploitation for dollars or for military advantage, but as brothers under God, then we can hear the words, "Blessed are (you) peacemakers."

I am not an economist, nor is this a political science lecture. My suggestions are not that we must follow any particular strategy of foreign aid or economic development.

But I am a minister of Jesus Christ, and my call to you is that we must follow those approaches which are in keeping with the spirit and aims of our master. My contention this morning has been that not only is this our imperative, but that this is the only practical way open to us, to lay down our arms of war, and pick up our tools of peace.

The prophecy can yet come true: "And they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." This prophecy can come true, but not until we want it to come true, and work for it with all our energy.

The World Court and the Connally Amendment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 14, 1960

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "Connally Amendment," published in the Sumter (S.C.) Daily Item of March 10, 1960. The Sumter Daily Item is one of the permanent newspapers of my State and is edited by the very able H. D. Osteen, its publisher.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONNALLY AMENDMENT

"I have seen no argument in favor of repealing the Connally reservation which has any purpose other than to establish world government over the United States," says George Sokolsky, well-known columnist.

We were delighted to see that a number of South Carolina county Democratic conventions, including Sumter, adopted resolutions urging the defeat of the resolution offered by Senator HUBERT HORATIO HUMPHREY. As Mr. Sokolsky says, the passage of the Connally reservation "disappointed those who had sought to develop the United Nations into a world government."

The resolution adopted by the Sumter County Democrats (similar resolutions were adopted by other county conventions) expresses the view we believe of the masses of the people in this section. The resolution says:

"Whereas the World Court was established by the United Nations with the intent that it should be superior to all domestic courts of each participating nation in those matters within its jurisdiction; and

"Whereas in adopting the resolution committing and binding the United States to participate in and accept the jurisdiction of the World Court, the Congress of the United States would have no jurisdiction over disputes with respect to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States as determined by the United States; and

"Whereas Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY, of Minnesota, has introduced a Senate resolution calling for the elimination of the words 'as determined by the United States' and

"Whereas if these words 'as determined by the United States' are eliminated from the agreement of this Government to accept the jurisdiction of this World Court, the United States will have virtually surrendered its Constitution and its national sovereignty and accepted the dictation and control by foreign governments of its internal affairs: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Sumter County Democrats Convention:

"(1) That this convention urges the Senators representing the State of South Carolina in the U.S. Senate and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Senate to oppose repeal of the Connally amendment and to defeat Senate Resolution 94.

"(2) That a copy of this resolution be forthwith transmitted by the secretary of this convention to U.S. Senators OLIN D.

JOHNSTON and J. STROM THURMOND and to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate with the request that it be called to the attention of the whole committee and that the delegates from Sumter County are requested to present this resolution to the State Democratic convention."

The Item has on several occasions expressed its strong opposition to any repeal of the Connally reservation and we were delighted to see the Democrats of the county take a stand against it.

Federal Aid to Education—Financial and Educational Folly

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ELMER J. HOFFMAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 14, 1960

Mr. HOFFMAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following letter received by me from Mr. Lloyd Morey, president emeritus and former comptroller of the University of Illinois and former Illinois State auditor.

Mr. Morey's background eminently qualifies him as an authority to speak on the ramifications and end result of proposals for broad extension of so-called Federal aid to States and communities in all levels of education. His candid appraisal is as follows:

URBANA, ILL., March 9, 1960.

HON. ELMER J. HOFFMAN,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HOFFMAN: I am deeply concerned over the proposals for broad extension of so-called Federal aid to States and communities in all levels of education. I firmly believe that for the most part such actions would be both unnecessary and highly undesirable. My reasons are these:

1. Actually there is no such thing as "financial Federal aid." All the money thus provided comes sooner or later from the same taxpayers who provide the funds for State and local financing. To channel it through the National Government increases overhead costs and tends to centralize decision and supervision in others than those who bear educational and management responsibility.

2. While the Federal Government has done much for education in the past, the major burden of both financial responsibility and educational development has rested with and been assumed by communities, States, and private institutions and agencies. This is as it should be. To place this responsibility and authority in any degree in a central government would seriously reduce the independence of spirit and action on which our system of education has been built and has flourished.

3. The progress made by the States and citizens in solving their own problems of educational finance in recent years is impressive. There is no reason to believe this will not continue and generally be adequate. Federal help would tend to reduce their feeling of responsibility for their problems, and encourage them to rely on a mythical source which really amounts only to giving them back their own money.

4. By almost common consent, inflation is the greatest burden upon the country at the present time. Inflation is not caused solely by Government expenditures or

deficits, but it is materially increased by them. Educational expenditures are not the sole cause of Federal deficits, but they contribute to them. To create a new and major addition in the face of present deficit and debt, without revenue to meet it, would increase the financial instability of the Government and the consequent burdens of inflation.

There may be a few areas in which local resources are sufficiently behind the general average and local educational conditions are sufficiently in arrears to warrant temporary and selective outside assistance. If such there be, as determined by demonstrated need and conclusive evidence of inability to meet their own problems in reasonable time, such aid may be warranted from the Federal Government. To make these few situations the excuse for general Federal grants to all States is both financial and educational folly.

Your very truly,

LLOYD MOREY,
President Emeritus and Former Comptroller, University of Illinois, and
Former Illinois State Auditor.

Address by Senator Wiley Over Radio Station WGN, Chicago

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 14, 1960

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the adoption of many public service programs by radio and television, as now being undertaken by the major networks and independent stations, represents, I believe, a most commendable effort by these information media to better serve the American people.

In this age of fast-changing events, the task of keeping our citizenry informed and up to date on issues of vital importance is difficult and complex.

Consequently, we, as a people, need information media that include discussions, reviews, and analyses of many of the major problems before us as possible.

From time to time, I welcome the opportunity to participate in such programs.

Recently, for example, I had the opportunity to discuss major problems including defense, disarmament, mutual security, and other aspects of the challenge in the international field, on "Your Senator Reports," over the fine facilities of station WGN, Chicago.

I ask unanimous consent to have the text of my remarks on these current issues printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXCERPTS OF ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY HON. ALEXANDER WILEY, REPUBLICAN, OF WISCONSIN, RANKING REPUBLICAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, OVER RADIO STATION WGN, CHICAGO, ON MARCH 6, 1960

Fellow Americans, the decade of the 1960's, now opening to us, offers great promise of progress, prosperity, and opportunity to build a better life.

As you well recognize, there are also serious challenges on the horizons—at home and abroad.

These promises of the future, however, can only be attained: (1) By dedication of the necessary energies and resources; and (2) by preventing world war III with its disastrous effect upon the globe.

Regrettably, the choice of peace or war, the most momentous of our age, is not solely a free world decision.

Instead, peace—indeed, survival of mankind—may be determined by the mind, or the trigger finger of conquest-happy Communists, although we pray that this will not happen. These are the facts of life, however. We must—in our time—do everything possible to discourage such a foolhardy act, and to guard against it. At the same time, we need to design ever more effective programs to prevent the Communists from attaining a world takeover through persuasion, subversion, economic penetration, and other devious tactics.

This is a tough and go business.

The task will be complex and difficult; yet, we can do no less than succeed.

MAJOR DECISIONS AHEAD

Briefly now, I would like to review some of the major decisions we will face in the days ahead. These will include: The need to devise ever improved programs to create ever greater retaliatory strength in missile-nuclear space defense; strengthen the alliance of free nations in their efforts to oppose communism; effectively utilize all deterrents, military, economic and psychological, to curb communism; make further efforts to find safe guaranteed agreements for reduction of armaments; and, finally, we must assure a sound, strong program for the economy in this country.

Despite the fact that—to rational men—it would be foolish, if not suicidal, to "touch off" a world conflict, the chance nevertheless exists—particularly if our avowed enemy, communism, feels that we are weak, and could be overcome easily—with little damage to them.

As a result, we—the United States and the free world—must maintain a strong, effective deterrent power.

Although it may seem contradictory, history has shown that one of the most effective ways of discouraging attack by a would-be aggressor is to develop the strength to carry out, if necessary, a devastating counter-attack.

That is why we must remain strong.

This can be accomplished by a two-pronged program: (1) Creating an ever-stronger, hard-hitting defense; and (2) further strengthening the free world alliance—militarily and economically—to enable the countries to better withstand the economic, industrial and cultural expansionist pressures of communism.

Question: "Senator WILEY, as a member of the Senate Space Committee, I recall that you and your colleagues have held joint hearings with the Preparedness Subcommittee on the status of our defense. Do you feel that we have a good defense now?"

Answer: "Yes. Fortunately, there is almost unanimous agreement among our military experts that the military strength of the free world at this time—is of tremendous magnitude and power. In effect, that it is now a strong deterrent."

Question: "We recall, of course, that there was considerable difference of opinion on the adequacy of our defense for the future. What is your view?"

Answer: "Now, I am not a defense expert. There are, however, wide difference of opinion on the adequacy of our defense now. There are also sharp differences of view as to just what kind of defense would do the job for the future."

"The intercontinental missile will, in all likelihood, be the workhorse, by and large,